

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XIX.—N° 1004.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5 1805.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

STONE HOUSE
NEAR THE MARKET.

GEORGE ANDERSON,

INFORMS his friends and the publick, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected, An Elegant and very extensive Assortment of

Merchandise,

(which he is now opening) consisting of Groceries, Dry Goods, China and Earthen Ware, Cabinet-makers and Carpenters' Tools

Of all descriptions, and a larger and more general assortment of HARD WARE, than has ever been brought to this place.

A great proportion of his goods having been purchased for Cash at Vendue, he is enabled and determined to dispose of them on as low terms (for Cash) as any other store in this town or in the state.

VIZ.—

Elegant Ostrich Feathers for Ladie's head dresses, Superb Silver Ornament Ribbons, with an assortment of other trimmings

Also, Lute strings, Sen- faws, Perfians, Pee- lings and Satins.

Elegant 6 4 Cam- bric and Jaconet Mu- ffs, plain and figured.

Printed Calicoes, Chintzes, Moreens, Durants, Bombazettes, &c.

Silk and other shawls.

Ladies' extra long silk Gloves & Fans of every size.

6 4 & 7 5 Superfine and other Cloth- Caissons, Double mill'd Drab, Coatings, twilled, napped and plain.

Irish Linens and Muslin Shirting, Patent Royal Cord.

Velvets, Thicklets, Corduroys & Con- titution Cards.

Silk Velvets for Collars.

Toilets & Mar- billes quilting, Striped Duffield sand Rose Blankets, Flan- nels, Baize & Checks.

A good assortment of Damask & Diaper Table Linen.

Cotton and Wool Cards.

Knives & Forks, Tea Kettles, Dishes.

HEMP & TOBACCO,

Delivered at any of the ware houses on the Kentucky river, will be received in payment for the above goods.

MADNESS.

AN effectual remedy on the human body, for that dreadful malady—the bite of mad animals—it being the remedy that Dr. STOV of Lebanon, of Pennsylvania, has effected so many cures with—A number of persons have been cured by Dr. STOV and myself, that had violent symptoms of the hydrophobia, from one 'til two days raging. The cure can be effected as long as the constitutive part of the blood is not separated which will happen sooner or later according to the state of body, or the effect of the bite. I would advise every person to make application as soon as the person has received the infection. No trust can be expected for the above.

Michael Schaaq.

Lexington, March 18th, 1805.

N. B. The various Printers in the Western States are requested to give the above a place a few times their respective papers.

Dr. SCHAAQ wishes to instruct a Pupil or two, to practice Medicine and Surgery.

All persons indebted to M. SCHAAQ for medical services, are requested to settle and discharge their respective balances, as no longer indulgence can be given. It is to be hoped that no compulsive measures will be necessary.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

He Offers for sale the HOUSE & LOT which he now occupies—
tf Lexington, Nov. 24, 1805.

TWO APPRENTICES

TO the Tobacconist's business are wanted immediately, by Godfrey Bender, High Street, Lexington.

Who has for sale a quantity of Manufactured Cbewing TOBACCO, and SEGARS;

Also—Rappee, French Rappee, & Scotch SNUFF, of superior quality.
tf MARCH 6, 1805.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and of reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
At the sign of Dr. Franklin in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1805.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, tie your cuts loose.

H. C.

SALT WORKS.

I WILL rent two Furnaces at the Goose-Creek Salt Works, in Madison County, with convenient houses, for the accommodation of workmen &c.—The water is good, the wood convenient, and the terms will be very reasonable.

John Patrick.
Madison, 1st Sept. 1805. tf

Pocket Pistols. Elegant Shaving Boxes.

Silk, Cotton & Morocco Suspenders.

A collection of school & other Books Latin, Greek and English.

STILLS of every size and description, Can be had by Copper Boilers for brewers giving seasonable notice.

Hatters' Kettles, Soap Boilers' ditto

Tea Kettles, Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the copper line.

Pewter, assorted, Tin Ware of every description.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the publick, and any orders left, shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

John Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1805.

N. B. Three or Four Apprentices wanted.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES this method of informing the publick, that he has now on hand, A Handsome Assortment of BOOTS & SHOES;

And intends keeping A Constant Assortment of The Best Imported LEATHER,

From Philadelphia; and will prosecute his business in a way so extensive, as shall enable him to sell on better terms than has been usual in this State.

Hugh Crawford,
Main Street, opposite A. Logan's and P. Bain's New Brick Houses.

N. B. HFM, WHISKEY, and a variety of COUNTRY PRODUCE, will be taken in payment.

BLUE DYING will be continued as usual.

Wm. T. Banton.
Nov. 6, 1805. tf

JAMES HAWTHORN,
Tailor, & Ladies' Riding-Habit Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the brick house opposite to Mr. Charles' Printing Office, Main Street, Lexington; where he purposed carrying on the above business, in all its various branches. Those who may please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the most fashionable manner, and with neatness and dispatch. One or two smart Boys between the age of 10 and 15, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

tf Lexington, Nov. 12, 1805.

A valuable tract of LAND for sale for Cash.

CONSISTING of 600 acres in the state of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a small water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Doct. James Welsh, of the town of Dayton, or John Bradford of Lexington, who are legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is indisputable.

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13 FOR SALE,

5,000 Acres of Land,

YING in the county of Henderson, chiefly on the waters of Highland and Trade Water. I will sell the above land very low for cash, horses, beef, pork whiskey or flour. Any person wishing to purchase, will please apply to me, living near Robertson's Lick, in the aforeaid county.

John Hopkins.
Sept. 3rd, 1805.

15 NOTICE,

ALL those indebted to RIDGELY and FISHBACK, FISHBACK & STEELE or J. FISHBACK, are requested to pay their respective accounts to col. Dedman, who is authorised to collect and receive for the same.

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From the Palladium.

WE the undersigned, residing at Louisville, at the Falls of Ohio, having been appointed with others, managers of the Ohio Canal Company, and having observed with considerable attention, and with equal astonishment, the artifices and misrepresentations of a number of individuals, who as they pretend, have associated for the purposes of opening a canal at the Falls of Ohio, conceive it a duty which we owe to truth, and to the public generally, as well as to the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in us by the Legislature of Kentucky, to expose and detect the misrepresentations of this speculating junto, and to guard the public against their impositions.—In weighing the great object of preference, to be given to the two sides of the river, for the canal, the fact is now ascertained beyond all doubt, by actual observation, survey and mensuration, made by Mr. Jared Brooks, under the direction of the managers, a Gentleman every way qualified for that business, that the Kentucky side is the proper one for the canal. That the distance is infinitely shorter than it is on the Indiana side, that the depth will not be so great by one third, and that when done, it will better answer the purposes of navigation. It is also well ascertained, that the expence on the Kentucky side will be less than 200,000 dollars, and that it will cost upwards of 800,000 on the opposite side, the difference is enormous.

It appears that an association was formed under the disguise of patriotism, in the city of Washington, during the sitting of the last Congress, for the purpose of cutting a canal at the Falls of Ohio, and who have attempted to practice a most shameful imposition on the Congress of the United States, and to deceive and mislead the public judgment, as to the best side of the river for that great national undertaking. We are sensible that many of the Gentlemen of this association were, and still are actuated by the most pure and patriotic motives, but who have been deceived and imposed on, by a few hungry speculators—to those our observations are not intended to apply.

We regret that in this publication, we are compelled for the purposes of truth, to make personal observations, but the nature of the case requires it, and when Gentlemen suffer their names to be used for the ungenerous and unforgivable purposes of deceiving the public, on a subject so extremely interesting, they deserve less respect than we are disposed to bestow on them.

The proceedings of this association, together with a number of documents, have been published, which contain the most palpable and glaring mistakes—We will take a view of them in the order they have assumed:—The first is an address from Benjamin Hovey, to his associates, who says—"That when he first viewed the rapids of the Ohio, it was his object to open a canal on the Louisville side, but upon examination, he decided in favour of the other side." Now we assert, and that too upon the acknowledgements of Gen. Hovey himself, lately, to respectable Gentlemen, that he has never viewed the ground on the Louisville side. How then Gen. Hovey could, as a Gentleman, and a man of truth, make such a statement to his associates, on a subject so exceedingly important, we shall leave to himself to reconcile, and to that part of his friends associated in the same kind of misrepresentation. The next is a document from Messrs. Floyd and Gwathmey; about this we have but little to say, for to say the least, it is an unimportant ostentatious thing. The next document is from Jared Mansfield; this Gentleman says—"That the place pointed out by Gen. Hovey, appears to possess advantages superior to any other he has examined." Whether he has examined the Kentucky side or not, he does not say; the rational inference however is, that he has, and if that is the idea intended to be conveyed, we can only regret that Mr. Mansfield had not been better informed. The next document is from the Secretary of the Treasury—this great and enlightened man, has only expressed his opinion as to the utility of that great undertaking, but very properly forbears to give a preference to either side. The next document is from Gen. Wilkinson, one of the associates; this pompous document is full of errors, but which we hope were not intentional; we would however submit it to that Gentleman himself, whether he ought not to have been better informed, before he ventured so decidedly, to make statements of facts, on a subject so very interesting, not only to his associates, but the public generally. The General says—"that he is happy to find that this great undertaking has attracted the enterprise of New-England." How far New-England may be engaged in this enterprise, we know not; but if we may judge of that part engaged in it, by the sample they have sent us, and the impositions they have practised, all honest men will have reason to deprecate it—but Gen. Wilkinson says—"that he is fully convinced that the West, (or to speak more properly) the N. W. bank is the most favorable for a canal, for he speaks from personal observation, and that the grounds his opinion on the following facts—1st,

that the distance will be shortened one third. 2dly, the approximation of two deep ravines, which are greatly to facilitate the plan. 3dly, that the approach to the head of the canal on the West side, will be more easy than on the opposite side, from the depth of the water and the placidity of the current. 4thly, a capacious basin, in which we find slack water, which is to receive the boats at the foot of the canal, and which forms a deep and secure harbour, at all seasons. And 5thly, that the West bank is best for water works." Now notwithstanding the General speaks from personal observation, it unfortunately turns out, that in all its facts, he is most grossly mistaken. In the first place it is asserted, that the distance on the Indiana side is to be one third shorter. This is a most egregious mistake, for if the canal is taken the route contemplated by General Wilkinson, and is exempted into the capacious basin of which he speaks, it will be considerably farther than on the Kentucky side; and what is still more remarkable, this capacious basin is situated little better than half way the Falls; and the most tremendous and dangerous cataract lies below, the slack water too, in the basin, happens to be a current, that runs at the rate of thirteen and a half miles per hour.

The object of a canal, we presume is or ought to be, to avoid the falls altogether, and if this is done on the Indiana side, the distance will be double that on the Kentucky side.—The third fact is, that the approach to the head of the canal on the Indiana side is the best, from the depth of the water, and the placidity of the current. Here, again, genl. Wilkinson is extremely extreme—the current on that side is extremely bold, infinitely more so than on the Kentucky side. The fifth fact is that the Indiana side is best for water works; we will not assert that it is not as good, but we confidently believe that it is not better. But we are really fatigued with the general's mistakes, and will dismiss this part of our subject, by observing that the truth is, that these document makers found they could succeed in their scheme of speculation, much better on the Indiana side, than on the Kentucky side; and therefore it is that they have so imprudently labored to make the worse the better side.

The next step is to petition congress for land; they first approach the senate, where it appears they had some friends and associates: the late Vice-President, Jonathan Dayton, an old veteran speculator, and John Brown, were of this number, and for the honor of the senate, we hope the only ones—the report of the committee (which was composed of messrs. Dayton, Brown, and Smith) was as may be expected, a favorable one. And here we cannot forbear to regret, that Mr. Brown who has served his country so long, and with so much honor, should have associated himself with this junto, and too at a time, when he knew the legislature of his own state, had taken up the subject, and had then actually incorporated a company for that purpose. That congress ought to aid in this great national undertaking, will not be questioned, but surely that aid ought to be given, where the canal can be cut for the least expence, and where when cut, it will best answer the purposes intended. Correct information should therefore be had.

The association is now incorporated by the Indiana legislature, and every effort has been used, by it to keep the law a profound secret; express orders were given to the printer, to suffer no person to see it, or have a copy of it except the members. And why, we would ask, has all this secrecy been observed; the reason is an obvious one. This law has at length been dragged into public view, which of itself furnishes complete evidence, that the real object of this company, is speculation, and not the public good; for a more shameful speculation never before met with legislative sanction. By this law, the capital stock is to consist of twenty thousand shares, at fifty dollars each; by the nineteenth section it is enacted "That so soon as one hundred thousand dollars in gold or silver, shall have been actually received or the value thereof in lands actually acquired in fee simple, on account of the subscription for said stock, it shall, and may be lawful, for the company to issue promissory notes, payable to any person or persons, his or their order, or to bearer." The 2nd section provides, that the canal shall be commenced within nine months, and shall be completed on the 1st day of December, 1811, and shall be sufficient for the passage of boats, drawing not more than three feet water. If those two sections, did not furnish complete evidence that a canal is not the object of this company, the express, but unguarded

declarations of gen. Hovey and doctor Stephens, remove all doubt; they have stated to gentlemen whose veracity they will not question, that a canal was not their object, they might probably cut a mill-race, to meet the requisition of the law, but their main object was a commercial and a banking house. The great secret is, that a majority of this company, who hold a large proportion of the shares have subscribed in land, which although it may not be worth one cent per acre, may and no doubt will, be valued, so as to suit the purposes of the majority. These men will then make sale of their shares for cash, and in this way probably obtain immense sums of money for land which in fact is worth little or nothing, and when the dividend is made, the man who has paid money will get land.—Many have subscribed from one to five hundred shares, who cannot raise as many dollars. Agents are now gone to the east. We have thus endeavored to discharge a duty, which we deem a sacred one—the public must decide.

GEO. WILSON,
JAS. HUNTER,
PETER B. ORMSBY.

From the Independent Gazetteer.

To Messrs. George Wilson, James Hunter, and Peter B. Ormsby,

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR publication in the Palladium of the 18th inst. is evidently intended to impress the public mind with the belief, that you have acted from pure patriotic motives, and in the faithful discharge of a trust reposed in you by the Legislature of Kentucky; and that all those who favor the company incorporated by the Legislature of Indiana, are either deceived, or act from improper motives: that the public may have a fair opportunity of judging of the motives of the friends of each of the companies, I will make a few observations on your publication, and the documents to which you refer, as also on the communications made by the managers of the Ohio Canal company to the present Legislature. I shall begin by noticing that the managers in their communication, give it as their decided opinion, that a canal for navigating the falls of Ohio, is of small importance compared to other advantages; their words are "But a much more important advantage from a canal, and one which the managers think has not been generally considered, is that which must inevitably result to the farming interest of the state, from the erection of merchant mills." They then go on to state their reasons for that opinion; They also enumerate the advantages that must result from iron works, manufacturing of cannon, anchors, ship work, &c. by means of a canal, in which opinions I heartily concur with them, as they were the leading ones on which the association on the opposite side of the river was formed. Now since we have agreed on the most important article out of which a difference of opinion has arisen, I will proceed to examine your publication, presuming, that although it bears an official stamp, it is not proof against truth and reason, without the aid of such harsh expressions as speculating junto, shameful imposition, hungry speculators, &c.

It appears Gen. Hovey informed his associates, "that when he first viewed the rapids of the Ohio, it was his object to open a canal on the Louisville side, but upon examination, he decided in favor of the other side." Gen. Hovey has not published his reasons for deciding as he did, but I shall hereafter show he had such as ought to have influenced him to do so.

It is unnecessary to say any thing on the documents of Messrs. Floyd and Gwathmey, Jared Mansfield, or the Secretary of the Treasury, as you lay but little stress on them, but shall proceed to the document of Gen. Wilkinson, and without contradicting the enterprise of New-England with that of Kentucky, or attempting any national reflections, but what are indispensably necessary, shall endeavor to shew, that the general is correct, notwithstanding you have asserted "he is most grossly mistaken." The General says "the distance will be shortened one third," let any man examine the distance from the commencement of the rapids, below Jeffersonville, to the mouth of Cane run, and he will find the distance nearly, if not altogether one third shorter than from the mouth of Bear Grass to any part of the river below the lower landing. By examining the bend of the river into which Cane run empties, there

is at present the staple for the commerce of Philadelphia and Baltimore with the western states, and also of the numerous settlements along the banks of the rivers on which it is situated. The Ohio is navigable from it to New Orleans, a distance of 2100 miles, and a very considerable quantity of the produce of the interior is by this means directly exported to the Antilles. The amazing extent of this inland navigation, and the effects which may be expected from it open a wide prospect to the political speculator.

"The navigation of the Ohio and the Mississippi is so much in use, that the distance from Pittsburgh to New Orleans is now known with great precision; it is fixed at 2,100 miles. The carrying boats generally require, in the spring, from 45 to 50 days to perform this passage, which two or three persons in a light vessel (*peregrine*) can accomplish in twenty or twenty-five days.

"It is not perhaps known to many people in Europe, that vessels of a considerable tonnage are built at Pittsburgh, and on the Ohio. One of the principal dock-yards is on the Monongahela, two hundred toises from the lat houses in the town. The timbers employed in their construction are the white oak, the red oak, the black oak; a species of walnut; the cluter cherry tree, and a species of pine, which is used for masts, and also for such parts of the vessel as require a little wood. Wood being in the vicinity, the expenses of construction are less considerable than in the ports of the Atlantic states. The cordage is fabricated at Kyatton, or at Lexington, where two good rope-walks are established, which also supply the ships built at Marietta and Louisville. When I was at Pittsburgh, in July, 1802, there was a three-masted vessel on the stocks, of two hundred and fifty tons burthen, and a galliot of ninety, which were nearly finished.

These vessels were to go down to New-Orleans in the following spring, with a cargo of the productions of the country, and before reaching the ocean would make a voyage of near 2200 miles. There is not a doubt but that, hereafter, vessels will be constructed two hundred leagues above the mouth of the Missouri, fifty above that of the Illinois river, and also in the Mississippi, two hundred leagues above the place where these rivers join it; that is to say, six hundred and fifty leagues from the sea, for in the spaces mentioned, their depths are as great as that of the Ohio at Pittsburgh, and it would be wrong to suppose that, in time, the vast countries watered by these rivers will not be sufficiently populous to execute such enterprises. The rapid population of the three new western states, in circumstances infinitely less favourable, warrant this opinion. These states, in which, thirty years ago, there were scarcely three thousand inhabitants, have at present more than four hundred thousand; and among all the plantations, which on the roads, are seldom more than four or five miles apart, it is very uncommon to find one, even of the most flourishing, of which the proprietor may not be asked, with confidence, from whence he emigrated, or, in the trivial language of the Americans, as if these vast and fertile regions were intended to be the point of concentration, and common country of all the inhabitants of the globe. Now, if we consider these astonishing and rapid ameliorations, what ideas shall we not form of the high degree of prosperity to which the western countries may attain, and of the great increase which the commerce, population, and culture of this country will acquire by the union of Louisiana to the American territory."

From Pittsburgh, our author proceeded in a canoe down the Ohio. The navigation of this river is in the dry season considerably impeded by the numerous islands with which it is interspersed; but in the spring months and at the end of autumn it is navigable to vessels of three hundred tons burthen. From the extreme rapidity of the Ohio, the boats employed in its navigation are made of a square form, for the purpose of resisting the current, and to prevent them being hurried too precipitately along. The uncommon fertility of the banks of the Ohio promises to render that settlement very quickly, perhaps, the most populous and wealthy in North America. Our author mentions some instances of this superior fertility.

"The name of rivers-bottoms or flat-bottoms, is given to those low lands, covered with wood, lying between the foot of these hills and the sides of the river, and which are sometimes five or six miles broad. The greater part of the large and small rivers running into the Ohio have also rivers-bottoms, which as well as those of that river, are of easy culture; but nothing equals the fertility of the sides of the Ohio. The soil is a true vegetable earth, produced by the thick bed of leaves which are annually collected on the ground, and soon converted into mould by the humidity prevalent in these sheltered forests; but a considerable addition to the thickness of these successive beds of vegetable earth, arises from the trunks of the enormous trees destroyed by age, with whose stumps the surface of the soil is every where loaded, and which decay very rapidly. In more

A YANKEE.
*Those Printers who publish the address, will please give this a place also.

REVIEW.

Travels to the Westward of the Alleghany Mountains in the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, and Return to Charlestown, through the Upper Carolinas; containing Details on the present State of Agriculture and the Natural Productions of these countries; as well as information relative to the Commercial Connection of these States with those situated to the eastward of the Mountains and with Lower Louisiana. By F. A. Michaux, M. D. Translated from the French, by B. Lambert. 8vo. 366 p. 7s. Mawman.

Continued.

Pittsburgh, at the confluence of the rivers Monongahela & Allega-

than a thousand places of the territory I have passed over at different periods, in North America, I do not recollect to have seen one which can be compared to this, in the vegetative powers of its forests. The belt lands in Kentucky, and in that part of Tennessee, situated beyond the Cumberland Mountains, yield very abundant harvets, but there the trees do not attain a bulk or an elevation comparable to those on the banks of the Ohio. Thirty six miles before reaching Marietta, we stopped with a person who lives on the right bank: at about fifty paces from his house he shewed us a plane tree, of which the trunk was swelled to a prodigious size at the height of two feet: we measured it four feet above the surface of the ground, and found it to be forty-seven feet in circumference. It appeared to keep the same dimensions to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, then it divided into several branches of a proportional thickness. No external appearance led to a belief that the tree was hollow, and I examined it as much as I could, by striking it in several places with a large stick. Our host offered, if we would pass the day with him, to shew us others as large in different parts of the wood, two or three miles from the river."

At one of the halting places on the Ohio, our author met the governor of the province. The ceremonial and trappings of government are here unknown;

"At the time of my being at Marietta, Gen. St. Clair was governor of the state of the Ohio, a situation which he has held since the admission of the state into the union. In his journey from Pittsburg to Chillicothe, his excellency stopped at the tavern where I lodged; but as he travelled in an old chaise and without a servant, he did not at first attract my attention. In the United States, the men who are called by the wilts of their fellow citizens to exercise their important functions, do not, in any respect, change their manner; they continue to reside in their own houses, and to live as simple individuals, without shewing more ostentation, or entertaining greater expence. The emoluments attached to this office vary in each state: South Carolina one of the richest states in the union, gives its governor 4280 piastres, whilst the governor of Kentucky does not receive more than 12 or 1500."

At Gallipoli, our author found the remains of a French colony, composed of emigrants who had quitted their own country about twenty years before. They had been entirely unaccustomed originally to the hard labor of the Americans; nor had their early ideas taught them to find a counterbalance for the luxuries of France in the proud sentiments of personal independence. They were the only beggarly and wretched people our traveller seems to have met with.

The cultivation of the sides of the Ohio is as yet every where in its infancy. The wandering habits of the first settlers in all the inland countries, greatly impede the progress of cultivation.

"The sides of the Ohio, as well as of those rivers which fall into it, not having been inhabited, as it may be said, for more than eight or nine years, the Americans who have settled there have not yet much share in the commerce carried on by the Mississippi; which at this time consists of hams and pieces of smoked pork, brandy from grain & peaches, barrelled butter, hemp, skins, and some flour. They also send cattle to the Atlantic states. Little merchants, who supply themselves at Pittsburg and Wheeling, and pass up and down the river in canoes, bring them small wares, particularly tea and coffee, and take some of their produce in return.

"More than half of those who inhabit the banks of the Ohio, are also the first inhabitants, or as they are called in the United States, first settlers, a kind of men who are unable to stop on the soil which they have cleared, and under pretence of finding better land, a more healthy country, or a greater abundance of beasts of chafe, keep always moving farther, constantly directing their steps to the points most remote from every part of the American population, and establish themselves in the vicinity of the nations of the savages, whom they brave even in their own country. The bad conduct which they use to them creates perpetual quarrels, and frequently leads to bloody wars, which are always terminated by these people being made the victims, more because of the smallness of their number, than their want of courage.

"Before we arrived at Marietta, we fell in with one of these settlers, an inhabitant of the neighbourhood of Wheeling, who, like us, was descending the Ohio, and we kept together for two days. Alone, in a canoe of eighteen or twenty feet long, and twelve or fifteen inches wide, he was going to visit the banks of the Missouri, at a hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. The excellent quality of the land, which is reported to be more fertile than the banks of

the Ohio, and which the Spanish government at that time, distributed gratis; the multitudes of beavers, elks, and, more particularly, of bisons, were the motives which induced him to emigrate into these distant countries; from whence, when he had determined on a convenient spot to settle in with his family, he had to return, and seek them on the banks of the Ohio, which obliged him to make a voyage of fourteen or fifteen hundred miles, three times. His dress, like that of all the American hunters, consisted of a round waistcoat with sleeves, a pair of pantaloons, and a broad woolen girdle, of a red and yellow colour. A carbine, a tomahawk, a small hatchet used by the Indians to cut wood, and to complete the death of their enemies, two beaver traps, and a large knife, hanging to his girdle, composed his hunting equipage. One blanket was all his baggage. Every evening he encamped on the banks of the river, or passed the night by a fire, and when he judged the spot to be favorable to the chase, he penetrated into the woods for several days; and from the produce of his hunting, procured the means of subsistence, and obtained fresh supplies with the skins of the animals he had killed."

Such, our author observes, were the first inhabitants of the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.—They merely began the cultivation on various spots, which they repeatedly deserted. But succeeding planters, more accustomed to agricultural habits, completed with less labor what they had already begun.

To be Continued.

ARTS, INVENTIONS, &c.

The chief d'œuvre mechanics in the nianc way, is a carriage, made by Charles Etienne Louis Camus, Mechanic in Ordinary to Louis XV. and author of a work entitled "Elegans de Mechanique." The following is a description given by himself of this little vehicle:

"The space intended for this carriage to run was the table of the Council of Versailles. It was placed at the end opposite to where the arm chair of the King stood. In an instant the carriage set off of itself, the horses moved their limbs, raised them and walked forward, like other horses.—Arrived at the other extremity of the table, the coachman, who had the reins, drew them so as to make them turn. The carriage proceeded thus the length of the table a second time; but, in turning round, the coachman passed between the escritoire of the King and the paper which was on the table; he found the spot precisely opposite his Majesty, and then stopped.—Immediately the footman, who was behind the carriage leaped off, a page, dressed en buzzard, alighted

—ran to the door, and opened it; a lady descended from the carriage, advanced towards the King, made him a profound reverence, and presented a petition, equally natural and graceful.

She waited just long enough for an answer, during which interval the little page played with the door, which he opened and shut alternately.

Afterwards the lady, making a second reverence to the King, ascended her carriage, seating herself on that side from which she could see his Majesty. The buzzard shut the door, remounted his step, and seated himself as before; the coachman gave a stroke of the whip to the horses. The lackey, who had not yet mounted, ran after the carriage and leaped behind with much activity. The horses turned a third time round the corner of the table, again made a tour, still guided by the coachman, who whipped them from time to time. At last the carriage stopped of itself, in the same spot from which it set out, as if it was about to enter the coach-houset after having finished its journey."

Mrs. SALLY MARSHALL, who died at Capt. Bullard's, at Hardcastle, London papers to Septem- ber 23. They inform us, that Count Stragoroff, the Russian minister in England, had received orders to depart immediately on a mission to the Court of Madrid, which has for its object to relieve Spain from the tyranny of Bonaparte, and it is believed, the minister is empowered to act on an emergency.

That troops were marching from every quarter; a general movement had commenced amongst the French troops; the camps on the coast of Boulogne, amounting to one hundred thousand, had broke up for Strasburgh; and that the French force marching from Hanover, Holland and Boulogne, to the Rhine, were not less than one hundred and fifty thousand men, besides the reinforcements they may receive from the interior.

Gen. Eaton arrived at Norfolk, the 10th inst. He received particular attention from all the respectable characters in that town and Richmond. He left Gibraltar the 26th September, at which time it was believed generally that a continental war was inevitable. Whilst there he had the curiosity to review the Spanish encampment through an excellent spy-glass. They appeared to him more like flying camps than regular encampments. They have no heavy artillery, and it seemed to be a romantic conjecture that they had any design of attacking Gibraltar.

Having received and given translations from the Paris Journals to the 11th September; most of the circumstances above detailed, are familiar to our readers. When we come into possession of our regular files of London papers, which we expect to do in the course of this day, we shall be able to present to the public, a connected series of events, not altogether uninteresting, though not of the first importance.

The above appeared before MG to Joseph Combe esq.



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, DECEMBER 5.

On Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., a fire broke out in the Store of Mr Jas. Kelly of Paris, which destroyed goods to a considerable amount, before it could be got under.

One of the Indians who passed through this town a few days since, died near Washington—He was of the Sioux tribe. From Frankfort we learn, that the Governor has returned the Bill, to repeal in part the law incorporating the Kentucky Insurance Company, with his objections. What effect the Governor's opinion may have on the members of the Legislature is uncertain; but from the complexion of parties on the passage of the Bill, there is but little doubt but a constitutional majority will be found in each house, to pass it without the approbation of the Governor.

The Citizens of this town, have signed a petition to the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, for a Branch to be established in this place. The Petition we understand, is not to be forwarded, until the Bill concerning the Insurance Company, shall have finally passed.

By yesterday's Mail we received no papers from the Eastward farther than Chillicothe; consequently the late intelligence in this day's paper, is obtained through the papers of that place. Why the Eastern Mail should be detained every week at Chillicothe, is to us very unaccountable; but certain it is, our dates from Washington City, ought to have been up to Nov. 21.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 25
THE interesting question respecting the Lexington Bank, has now been decided on by both branches of the Legislature, and every part of the act incorporating the Insurance Company, which authorised the establishment of a Bank, repealed. On Saturday last the question on the final passage of the bill was taken in the Senate, and the yeas and nays were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Grutcher, Desha, Ewing, Grant, Hickman, Hubbard, Logan, Pemberton, Parks, Richardson, Slaughter, Thompson, Williams, White, and Waters—15.

Nays—Messrs. Alexander Bullock, Clay, Henderson, Hunter, Moore, Payne and Savary—8.

In the House of Representatives the votes on the final question stood thus:

Yeas—Messrs. Arnold, Baker, Ballard, Bartlet, Beauchamp, Blackburn, Bowell, Brents, Caldwell, Cock, Colliger, M. Daugherty, Ewing Field, Floundry, Ford, F. Grundy, J. Grundy, Guthrie, Hampton, Helm, T. Kennedy, T. Loury, W. C. Loury, Lowe, M'Millen, A. Morgan, D. Morgan, Payne, Phelps, Ray, Russell, G. C. Tompson, Trapnell, Walker, Wooruff, and Young—37.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Ballenger, Bell, Bullock, Clay, Coffey, Craig, Hardin, Johnson, A. Kennedy, Kercheval, Marshall, Scroggs, South, Taylor, G. R. Tompkins, C. Tompkins, J. Tompson, and Welch. —19.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17.

We have just received by the ship Hardcastle, London papers to Septem- ber 23. They inform us, that Count Stragoroff, the Russian minister in England, had received orders to depart immediately on a mission to the Court of Madrid, which has for its object to relieve Spain from the tyranny of Bonaparte, and it is believed, the minister is empowered to act on an emergency.

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It seems, at the moment the Emperor Napoleon was directing the march of his legions towards the Rhine and the Po, he sent a note in his own hand writing, to the Emperor of Germany, his "dear Brother," the substance of which is thus stated in a Dutch official paper.—"The Emperor of the French is on the point of undertaking the expedition against England. In this intention, and depending entirely upon the peace made with Austria, and the other powers of the continent, he has assembled on the coast the greatest part of his troops from Italy and the Rhine, and has almost entirely evacuated Switzerland."

Capt. Schillings, from Holland, brought papers to the 14th September.—Like the French and English papers, they appear pregnant with war preparations.—The French emperor has lately sent as messengers, Gen. Duroc to Berlin and Marshal Lannes to Vienna—Such men would not be the bearers of ordinary messages.—The French troops on the Rhine, were said to amount to 19,000 men; who were headed by Bonaparte in person.

There is in one of them a letter from Riga,

which states that general orders had been given for assembling an army of 280,000 men,

and that a fleet was lying ready for sea, of 28 sail of the line.

3 BALTIMORE, November, 8,

This morning was fixed upon for the execution of O. Williams, alias J. W. Thompson, at a quarter past eleven he was conducted to the gallows. One of the Clergymen then delivered an address to the spectators, and offered up a prayer. Another Clergyman followed him. The culprit having then made his supplications to heaven—the cap was lifted from his head—and he was addressed a few remarks to the multitude—which being concluded, the officers were preparing to discharge their duty by executing the sentence of the law—when a reprieve was handed to the Sheriff—and he was conducted back to his place of confinement.

Kentucky Insurance Office, 4th Dec. 1805.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Share-holders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their Office, on Wednesday, the first day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of the President & Directors.

John L. Martin, Clk.

Be Faithful to your Friend, and Equitable to all Men.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the publick in general, that he deems it a duty incumbent on him, to inform them that he cannot make as good bricks as he has hitherto done, for the common price that bricks sell for at this time; but that he will make as common bricks as have been made late, which he will sell as cheap as any brick-maker in this place, provided that a special contract is made for such, and not otherwise. I also inform my old customers, that I will make the best, or better bricks than have been made of late years for a reasonable price, not doubting but that there are some who would deem it a crime to discourage a good workman.

JOHN BOBB.

Lexington, Dec. 2d, 1805.

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the estate of Gabriel Madison, dec. for property sold them in July 1804, and for debts contracted prior to the death of the deceased, are informed, that their notes and accounts are in the hands of the subscriber, of this place. They are therefore requested to make immediate payment, as the situation of the estate will not admit of longer delay.

John L. Martin, Ex'r
to the estate of G. Madison dec.

Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1805.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT on Saturday the 7th Day of December next, I shall attend at the Lexington Library Room to settle with those bareholders who are in arrears, and to receive the half years Contribution, that becomes due on that day. As the prosperity and importance of the Institution depend on the punctuality of its Members, it is presumed, that the strictest attention will be paid to this hint.

BENJ. STOUT T. L. L.

Five Dollars Reward.
STRAYED from my plantation, about four months since, a likely

Dark Bay Filly,
two years old last Spring, supposed to be with foal, neither docked nor branded. I will give the above reward to any person who will return her, or give such information as will enable me to get her.

W. Warfield.

Fayette county, Nov. 29, 1805.

A SMALL FARM
FOR SALE.

100 Acres of first rate Land, within two and a half miles of Lexington, on Strode's Road; about 40 acres cleared, with tolerable improvements; upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, together with a few other fruit trees; well watered. If not disposed of by the 1st of March next, will rent. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber within three miles of Lexington, near Genl. Levi Todd's.

Andrew F. Price.

Nov. 20th, 1805.

Taken up by Fleet Howard, of Jeffamine county, near the Court-House. A CHESNUT SORREL MARE, with a small star in her forehead, shod all round, four feet three inches high, four years old, appraised before me, this 18th day of September, 1805, to Ten Dollars.

John Metcalf J. P. J. C.

TAKEN up by Mathew Mahan, one

final

BAY MARE,
three years old, thirteen hands and one inch high, branded thus T with a W
few white hairs in her forehead, trots natural; appraised to 30 dollars, by Dr. Bennett and Dillen Bridges; posted on my books October the 18th, 1805, one of the commonwealth's justices of Fleming county.

Jere Spurgen.



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

ORIGINAL.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MY friend Anacreon, informed me, that he almost involuntarily wrote the following lines, on hearing the relation of a similar circumstance; and by inserting them in your paper, you will oblige

D. Bradford Esq.

J. L. H.

"BUT AH! THE CRUEL SPOILER CAME."

OFT I beheld the lovely fair,
But ne'er without a pleasing glow,
As Nancy's beauty none could share,
So none can now describe her woe!
A heart serene as summer's morn,
A mind unsullied as the rose,
A face no charms could more adorn,
A person form'd for soft repose;
And virtue, firm as Diana's arms
Was Nancy's once.—But ah! I thought!
Strephon beheld her lovely charms,
His manly form her glances sought.
Love kindled in her artless breast,
The blushing lover faun'd the fire,
With him alone she could be blest.
His bosom flamed with warm desire,
His solemn air, enchanting voice,
Altered her in the deep laid snare—
"How would my heart," said he, "rejoice,
If I was bound to you my fair."
"Oh! could you feel what rends my heart;
What love for you my breast consumes;
With me you'd join, no more to part,
Till Heaven's eternal mandate comes."

Her crimson cheeks her heart betray'd,
Her glowing eyes bespake her flame—
"Your love," said she, "is ill repaid,
When I confess I feel the same."

"Angelic fair!" Strephon replied,
"Hymen joys our love shall grace,
Heav'n has de creed you for my bride;
But shall we part and not embrace?"

Poor Nancy's bosom, love possess'd,
Sensations felt unknown before;
She sunk, resistless, on his breast!
And innocence was hers no more!!!

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR."

CROSS READING.

Run away from the subscriber a few days past—a house and lot and one hundred peach trees.

A lady not long since was suddenly attacked with—a most violent fit of scolding.

At a late superior court, twenty lawyers were found—drinking rum most immoderately.

A young lady newly married, swallowed—a company of light infantry.

Ten thousand hogheads of tobacco have been--lately innoculated for the small-pox.

Three milch cows—are cruising off Cape-Hatteras.

The fever and ague is now--offered for sale on moderate terms,

At a late entertainment one of the dishes consisted of—a large corn-field, and twenty negroes.

A large bowl of turtle soup was lately—offered by three men on horse-back.

The next inferior court will meet in a large cask of whiskey.

I WILL give 1s. 3d. per pound, for cleaned combed

HOGS' BRISTLES,

At my shop, at the corner of Short and Crofts Streets; where I carry on the

Brush Making Business

In all its branches; where the public can be supplied with as good BRUSHES as any imported from Philadelphia. As this business is of great utility to our country, it is hoped, that every good citizen will encourage this business, by attending to, or order their domestics to attend to the taving of the Bristles, at the time of cleaning their hogs. Their being feeded is of no injury to them. I will carry on the WHEEL and CHAIR making busness, as usual.

ROBT. HOLMES.
Nov. 18th, 1805.

3m

MR. DELISLE,

(From Paris in France.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he offers for sale, AN ELECTRICK MACHINE, with all the necessary apparatus for a complete course of Natural Philosophy, including the apparatus for medical experiments—price 150 dollars. He makes Electrict Machines of all sizes, Patent Machines, and engines for cutting Clock and Watch wheels. All Oars, Broad and Small Swords, Surgeo's Instruments &c &c

Mr. Delisle continues to electorise those afflicted with the Rheumatism, Appoplexy, Paralyse, and Epilepsy, and most other nervous complaints, at his lodgings, in the house adjoining the prison.

Lexington, Nov. 26, 1805.

Scott County, set.

Taken up by Henry Bellows, living about four miles from Georgetown, on North Elkhorn, A BAY HORSE COLT, about two years old, supposed to be about thirteen and a half hands high, a small white spot on the back part of each hind foot, no brand perceptible, appraised to 25 dollars. A Copy. T. T. U.

Saml. Shepard, J. P.

Sept. 23, 1805.

12 PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTUR Y.

JOSEPH GREEN,

B EGs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that with the assistance of a Gentleman lately from London, he has commenced the making of

Patent Pinano Fortes,

With additional keys; which from simplicity of action, brilliancy of tone, equality of touch, and excellent quality of standing long in tune, are allowed by the first professional men, to be far superior to any before invented.

J. GREEN having observed, that Piano Fortes constructed in the usual way for this country, are not calculated to resist the effects of so changeable an atmosphere, has manufactured the above instruments of solid materials upon such a secure plan, as to remove all doubts of their durability.

Orders addressed to him at the Manufactory, on main street Lexington (where a specimen may be seen); will be thankfully received.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 1805.

2 HART & BARTLET,

2 just imported and are now opening, a Large and General Assortment of

M E R C H A N D I Z E,

W HICH you can venture to assert are as well bought, and which can and shall be sold as low as any ever brought to the state. They will receive in payment cash, tobacco, hemp, or hog's lard in hand; but from the many disappointments they have met with in collecting for their last year's sales, they are determined to credit note.

26th November, 1805.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Fayette circuit, at their June term, 1805, in the suit in chancery, wherein Wilson C. Nicholas and Samuel Smith are claimants, and the heirs and representatives of George Nicholas dec. are defendants, we the subscribers, commissioners therin named, will on Saturday, the 18th day of January next, at the door of the court house in Lexington, proceed to sell for ready money, the HOUSE and LOT whereon the deceased resided at the time of his death, and the FARM of 250 acres near Lexington, which the deceased purchased of Charles Wilkins—agreeable to the directions of said decree.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

WILL MORTON,

W. M. MACBEAN,

ALEX. PARKER,

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1805.

6w

2 LOFTUS NOEL,

TAILOR,

R EPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Lexington and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the House lately occupied by Maj. Morrison, (on Short street,) where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen, who will be so obliging as to favour him with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and best manner, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

LOFTUS NOEL.

N. B. One or two Apprentices will be taken to the above business.

The Subscriber has for sale an excellent Coach with Harness, on low terms for cash.

TAKEN UP by William Telford, living in Scott County, near Georgetown, one HORSE COLT,

One year old last Spring, a Strawberry roan, some white hairs in his forehead, the hind hoofs white, with some black stripes, a scar on the fore leg near the shoulder, neither docked nor branded; appraised to twenty five Dollars.

JNO. THOMPSON.

Sept. 21, 1805.

2 BARGAINS FOR SALE—

An in LOT on High Street, on which is a Log House, Brick Kitchen—and Stable; in possession of Mr. Marlin.

3 ALSO.

An in LOT on High Street, corner of spring street, under Poit and Rail Fence.

3 ALSO.

One Acre of Pasture on High Street in the rear of Jno. Fisher, and F. D. Robert's in Lots.—For particulars apply to

W. Macbean.

November 13, 1805.

2 GEORGE SHINDELBOWER,

Barber, Hair-Dresser and

Peruke Maker,

R EPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that he will be at all times ready to attend to any commands in his business at his shop, one door below Mr. Wilson's Tavern, on Mulberry Street. He is completely prepared to thatch the crowns and smooth the chins of all those who may be in need of his services, having engaged an assistant from Europe.

Who can shave?

Good God! how I can shave!

Lexington, Nov. 27, 1805.

Harrison County, set.

3 Taken up by Hugh Newell, living on the South Fork of Licking river, Eckler's mill. ONE SORREL HORSE COLT two years old this spring, two white feet, a blaze in his forehead, docked, and branded on the near buttock, thus, L-L, appraised to 15 dollars, before me, this 15th day of July, 1805.

John Berry.

GEORGE ANDERSON,

H AS just received by the barge Ann, James Ridle master, from New-Orleans,

20 boxes Brown Havannah Sugar,

6 do. White do. do.

7 barrels Loaf 14 do.

99 doz. of Long Cork Claret,

3 tons of Campeachy Logwood.

Which he will sell low for Cash, or approved indorsed negotiable Notes, at 30 and 60 days.

Lexington, K. Sept. 7th, 1805.

N. B. All those indebted to George Anderson, will please come forward, and pay off their respective accounts, as no longer indigence will be given.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

S TRAYED or stolen, on Friday or Saturday night last, from the farm of the subscriber, in one mile of Woodford Court House, with

15 CHARLES,

which the subscriber purchased from Thomas B. Scott and Robert Scott of Jessamine county, Kentucky. He is a well made black fellow, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he stoops a little in his shoulders and has a soft squeaking voice. He made his first appearance in September or October 1803, and was taken up in Robertson county, state of Tennessee, the 21st of July, 1804, where he remained until March 1805, at which time, Robert Childress, took him on board his boat, to convey him to his owner, and brought him near the mouth of Bayou Pierre creek, where he again made his escape. His clothing at that time is not known to the subscriber. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend said negro out of the limits of this Territory, and will deliver him to me at my house, or Twenty Dollars for securing him in jail, and giving me information thereof, so that I get him again; or Twenty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said negro within this Territory, and will deliver him to me at my plantation.

Thomas M. Green.

May 19th, 1805.

13 FOR SALE,

THE place whereon I now live, on

450 acres, lying on David's Fork of Elkhorn, with good improvements;

about 140 acres of open land, the dwelling house is of Brick, two stories 22

feet wide and 46 feet long, two GRIST

MILLS in good repair, and grind very

fast, one pair of stones are French burr;

the springs and stock of water was never

known to fail. I will sell the whole to

gether, and give an extensive credit on

one fourth being paid down, or I will sell

100 acres with the mills and distilleries

on it, and give a considerable credit on

one third being paid down. It is gene-

rally counted a very handsome place—

it is needless to mention further particu-

lars, as any person wishing to buy, can

view the premises.

1ptf John Rogers.

7 FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Military Land,

In Barren county; which has been known by

the name of the Blue Spring Grove. The title is indisputable, and a general warranty will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber

near Lexington, or at Frankfort during the

terms of the Court of Appeals or Federal

Court.

JAMES HUGHES.

October 15, 1805.

I will rent my Office in Lexington.

8 J. H.

REMOVAL.

LAWSON McCULLOUGH.

20 TAILOR,

H AS removed his Shop from

High-street, to a new framed

house on Main and Mill street, ad-

joining Mr. Lewis Sanders, and

nearly opposite Mr. Thos. Hart's

Store. Those Gentlemen who may

please to favor him with their cus-

tomers, may depend on having their